

those convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime.

There are no voting restrictions because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry in Ohio; nor does Ohio require literacy tests prior to voting.

Proposed Federal provision: In elections involving the Presidency and other Federal offices, no voter can be barred because of immaterial errors in registration applications, and the same standards must apply to all applicants.

The bill would create the assumption that any person who has completed the sixth grade shall be deemed literate enough to vote and stipulates that all literacy tests be written unless the applicant requests otherwise.

It would speed disposal of discrimination suits by authorizing the Attorney General or any defendant to request that a three-judge district court be convened to hear the suit. An appeal would go directly to the Supreme Court.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

Ohio: Under a 1961 amendment to the State Fair Employment Practices Act, there are fines up to \$500 and imprisonment up to 90 days or both for denial of public accommodations because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry.

Enforcement is by the State civil rights commission, which acts on receipt of any sworn charge. The procedure involves investigation, conferences, conciliation attempts, and persuasion before public hearing and formal order.

Proposed Federal: All persons shall have access without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin to hotels and places of lodging (except those having five or fewer rooms for rent), eating establishments, places of amusement, gasoline stations, and any place segregated by State of local law.

Private clubs are exempt except when their facilities are made available to customers of one of the hotels, restaurants, or other places mentioned above.

Aggrieved persons themselves or the Attorney General may bring action against violations. The latter would be compelled to seek corrective action from State or local agencies before going to court.

Contempt cases arising from failure to comply with court orders could result in fines and imprisonment. The Attorney General also would be authorized to file suits to ban discrimination in public facilities such as parks and libraries.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Ohio: The State's last school segregation law was repealed in 1886, and the courts have enjoined local boards from assigning Negro children to all-Negro schools.

Proposed Federal: The bill would authorize the Commissioner of Education and the Attorney General to assist the States in desegregation of schools. The latter would be authorized to institute civil actions to desegregate if voluntary measures failed.

The education commissioner could conduct surveys, supply technical assistance to school authorities, issue grants for hiring and training personnel to deal with desegregation problems, and sponsor university institutes for training teachers to handle those problems.

As approved by the House, the bill specifically prohibits action under this program to shift schoolchildren to correct racial imbalance.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Ohio: The Civil Rights Commission may create advisory agencies at the local level to foster better community relations. There are local community relations agencies in Toledo, Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus.

Proposed Federal: The bill would create a Community Relations Service in the Department of Commerce to assist States and cities to solve difficulties arising from racial friction.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

Ohio: The Ohio commission has been in existence since 1959, administering the Fair Employment and Public Accommodations Acts as well as conducting educational and research programs.

Proposed Federal: The bill would extend the life of the Federal Commission for 4 years and give it additional authority to serve as a clearinghouse for information. A House amendment barred the Commission from investigating membership policies of private clubs and fraternal groups.

PUBLIC PROGRAMS

Ohio: Since 1935, Ohio has barred discriminatory practices by contractors and subcontractors dealing with the State or its subdivisions.

Proposed Federal: Government agencies would be authorized to withhold grants or assistance programs from areas where discrimination is practiced, provided they informed Congress beforehand and held a public hearing.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Ohio: The State Fair Employment Practices Act bans discrimination because of race, color, religion, etc., on the part of employers of four or more persons, employment agencies, or labor unions.

Proposed Federal: This section declares a national policy of freedom from discrimination in opportunity for employment. It would not become effective until a year after the bill is signed into law and in the initial year would cover employers and unions with 100 or more workers or members.

This provision would be tightened gradually until the fourth year of its effectiveness when it would cover those with 25 or more workers or members.

The law would be administered by an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission of five members empowered to act in complaints filed by individuals. It could bring legal action only after attempts to settle cases by conciliation.

The commission, however, would be required to work with State and local agencies, such as that in Ohio, unless such agencies were not performing effectively.

What form a Federal civil rights bill will take, if and when one is passed, is of course impossible to determine. The prolonged Senate debate now appears to be some weeks away from the filibuster stage, and indications are that the House version will be toned down with Republican-sponsored amendments.

Yet it is apparent that the impact of any bill enacted will be felt almost exclusively in the South. For Ohio and the other 35 States with civil rights codes of one kind or another, it would mean only that Washington would become a secondary point of recourse for those with grievances, real or fancied.

SECRECY AND THE A-11 PROGRAM

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I am glad to yield.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, a short time ago, I spoke briefly as to the facts surrounding the announcement of the President of the United States concerning the A-11 program.

It is interesting to note, from the testimony and the articles which have ap-

peared subsequently, that the House Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations, and certainly a great majority of the members of the Senate Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations apparently had no knowledge whatever, even of the beginning of the development of the A-11. During the past 3 years, there has been extensive testimony before that committee, discussing the B-70 and the RS-70. The technical matters surrounding that work tie in intimately with the development of any supersonic plane, particularly in the area of mach 3.

I am greatly indebted to outside reporters who have ferreted out a part of the truth behind this matter. It is somewhat difficult to understand how this country could have spent \$100 million to \$500 million in the development of a supersonic plane, which is probably—although we do not know—an improved manned interceptor, without the Appropriations Committee having knowledge of it.

I am informed by the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] that he did have knowledge of it, and that he was fully informed. This does not evade the responsibility of every Senator who serves on that committee in the Senate, and every Representative who serves on the corresponding committee in the House of Representatives, to account to the people of his own State and to the people of the United States and to have knowledge of the functions of the Government.

If we can develop an airplane which must have cost from \$100 million to \$500 million—the best estimate is \$500 million over the course of 2, 3, or 4 years, no one knows how long—without the Appropriations Committees of the Congress having knowledge of such appropriations, questions arise as the source of the money, and where was it hidden in the budget.

Mr. President, I intend to pursue this matter further, because in my opinion it represents a grave threat to our representative form of government. It represents an abrogation of the right of Senators to know what is going on in the Government and to bear the responsibility for the decisions which are made.

A decision was made. It was made in our name, using hidden funds, and other methods to which I do not have access. But, somehow, it was accomplished. I hope that the Secretary of Defense particularly, and anyone else who had knowledge of these matters, will disclose the information to Congress at an early date.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Less Than the Whole Truth," written by Claude Witze and published in the Air Force magazine of April 1964, which discusses this situation in detail.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LESS THAN THE WHOLE TRUTH

(By Claude Witze)

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 18.—There are substantial reasons why public pressure